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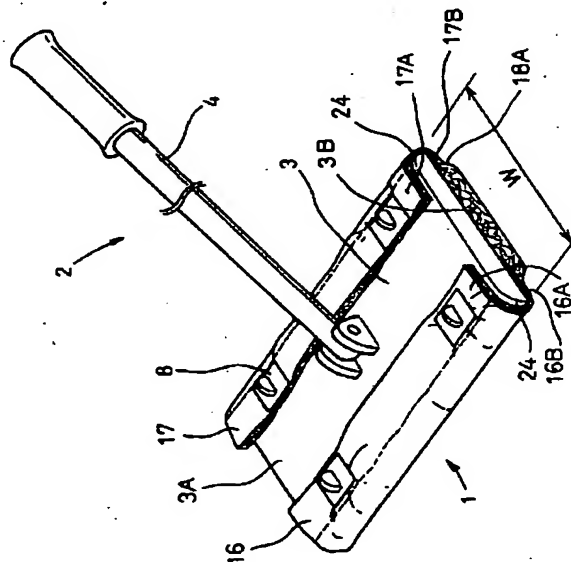
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(54) 【発明の名称】 使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 モップ形式の掃除具に取り付けて使用する使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材において、大小いずれのごみも捕集できるようにする。

【解決手段】 モップ形式の掃除具2に取り付けて使用する使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材1が互いに並行する底面21と頂面22とを有し、平面形状が矩形に形成される。底面21は平坦であって、頂面22は、所要幅を有する互いに平行な周縁域16、17が相対的に低く、周縁域16、17間に介在する中間域18が相対的に高く形成される。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 柔軟性材料から形成され、互いに並行する第1面と第2面とを有し、平面形状が実質的に矩形の使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材であって、前記第1面が実質的に平坦に形成され、前記第2面が互いに平行な一組の辺のそれぞれに沿った所要幅の側縁域において相対的に低く、かつ、該側縁域間に介在する中間域において相対的に高く形成されていることを特徴とする前記拭き取り材。

【請求項2】 前記拭き取り材が繊維集合体であって、前記側縁域の繊維密度が相対的に高く、前記中間域の繊維密度が相対的に低く形成されている請求項1記載の拭き取り材。

【請求項3】 前記平行な一組の辺に直交する方向における前記中間域の断面形状が台形および矩形のいずれかである請求項1または2記載の拭き取り材。

【請求項4】 前記拭き取り材が所要の器具に取り付けて使用するものであり、前記第1面が前記器具に対する当接面、前記第2面が汚れ拭き取り面である請求項1～3のいずれかに記載の拭き取り材。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明が属する技術分野】この発明は、床面や壁面等の汚れを拭き取るための使い捨ての拭き取り材に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】特開平4-114620号公報に開示されたモップ状の掃除具は、長柄と長柄の先端に位置するシート取り付け用基板とを有し、基板の底面を不織布などでできた使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り用シートで覆い、長柄を持ちながらそのシートで床面のごみを拭き取るものである。この基板の平面形状は長方形であって、基板底面は短辺に沿う方向が中高に形成されている。掃除具を使用するときに、底面の中高な部分で床面を強くこすると、床面のごみを掻き取ることができる。また、基板の長辺に沿った底面の側縁部分は床面から離間することが可能であって、離間したときの底面と床面との間で比較的大きなごみを捕集することができる。シート取り付け用基板がこのように中高であると、基板の底面全体が床面に密着する掃除具では捕集することができないような大きなごみの捕集が可能になる。

## 【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】掃除具のシート取り付け用基板の底面が平坦であれば、前記公知の掃除具の捕集効果をあげることができない。しかしながら、基板の底面が平坦な掃除用具は、広く一般に使用されている。

【0004】そこで、この発明は、シート取り付け用基板の底面が平坦な掃除具に取り付けると、その底面を中高な状態で使用することを可能にする使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材の提供を課題にしている。

## 【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するために、この発明においては、柔軟性材料から形成され、互いに並行する第1面と第2面とを有し、平面形状が実質的に矩形の使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材を前提とし、前記第1面が実質的に平坦に形成され、前記第2面が互いに平行な一組の辺のそれぞれに沿った所要幅の側縁域において相対的に低く、かつ、該側縁域間に介在する中間域において相対的に高く形成されていることを特徴にしている。

## 【0006】

【発明の実施の形態】添付の図面を参照し、この発明に係る使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材の詳細を説明すると、以下のとおりである。

【0007】図1には、使い捨ての汚れ拭き取り材1を取り付けた掃除具2が斜視図で示されている。掃除具2は、基板3と柄4とを有し、基板3の底面3Bに当接した拭き取り材1は、側縁域16、17が基板3の頂面3Aに折り重ねられ、クリップ8で固定されている。かかる状態の掃除具2は、柄4を持ち、拭き取り材1で床面を軽く拭くようにして使用する。

【0008】図2に斜視図で示された拭き取り材1は、図1のそれを上下を逆にして伸展したものである。拭き取り材1は、互いに平行な二組の辺11、12と13、14とを有し、平面形状が長方形または正方形をなす矩形のものであって、基板3の底面3Bに当接する底面21と、床面側に位置する頂面22とを有する。図示例では、辺11、12が辺13、14よりも長い長方形のものが示されており、辺11、12に沿う幅 $W_1$ 、 $W_2$ を有する側縁域16、17の厚みが相対的に薄く、両側縁域16、17間に介在して左右端縁13、14間に延びる幅 $W_3$ を有する中央域18の厚みが相対的に厚く形成され、中央域18では頂面22が隆起した状態にある。拭き取り材1の底面21は、全体が平坦に形成されている。それゆえ頂面22は、周縁域16、17が相対的に低く、中央域18が相対的に高い状態にある。

【0009】この拭き取り材1は、図1のように基板3に取り付けた状態において、側縁域16、17それぞれが、基板3の頂面3Aに折り重なる部位16A、17Aと、基板3の側縁24の近傍で底面3Bに当接する部位16B、17Bとを有する。各部位のうち部位16A、17Aはクリップ8に届くように形成される。部位16B、17Bのそれぞれは基板3の幅 $W$ の $1/10 \sim 3/10$ を占め得るように形成され、中央域18の幅 $W_3$ が残余の幅を占めるように形成されることが好ましい。掃除具2が家庭用のものであれば、中央域18の幅 $W_3$ は80～40mmであることが好ましく、側縁域16、17からの高さ $H$ は3～20mmであって、5～10mmであることがより好ましい。

【0010】かかる拭き取り材1は、例えば厚さ3～25mm程度の熱可塑性合成繊維不織布を部分的に加熱・

3

加圧して賦型し、側縁域16、17を形成すればよい。このようにして得られる側縁域16、17は、中央域18よりも高密度であり、また繊維がほぐれにくく、拭き取り材1の型崩れを防止し、クリップ8による確実な固定を可能にする。複合繊維が捲縮した状態にある不織布を使用すれば、中央域18は嵩高で弾力性に富む部位となる。側縁域16、17や中央域18には、所要の油剤を含浸させて、ごみの捕集を容易にすることができる。

【0011】この拭き取り材1を使用した図1の掃除具2で床面を拭くときには、中央域18の頂面22を床面に当接し、その頂面22と床面との間に侵入し得る細かい塵埃を中央域18で捕集する。中央域18の下に侵入し得ないような比較的大きなごみは、拭き取り材1の部位16B、17Bの下に集まるから、部位16B、17Bや中央域18の側面部18Aに付着させる他に、それら部位16B、17Bと側面部18Aとで散逸することがないように囲み床面の一箇所に寄せ集めることができる。中央域18が適度な固さを有する場合には、該域18で床面のごみを掻き取ることができる。掻き取り効果を高めるために、中央域18の端面形状を矩形や台形に

4

\*【0012】拭き取り材1は、図示例の他に、プラスチックフィルムや不織布などの所要の特性を有するシート材料の片面に中央域18とすべき不織布やフェルトなどの繊維集合体を接着、溶着、縫合など適宜の手段で接合してもよい。

【0013】

【発明の効果】この発明に係る拭き取り材は、底面が平坦であって、互いに平行な両側縁域が相対的に薄く、両側縁域間に介在する中間域が相対的に厚いから、この拭き取り材を使用すると、それを取り付けるための基板の底面が平坦な清掃具を底面が中高なものに変えることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

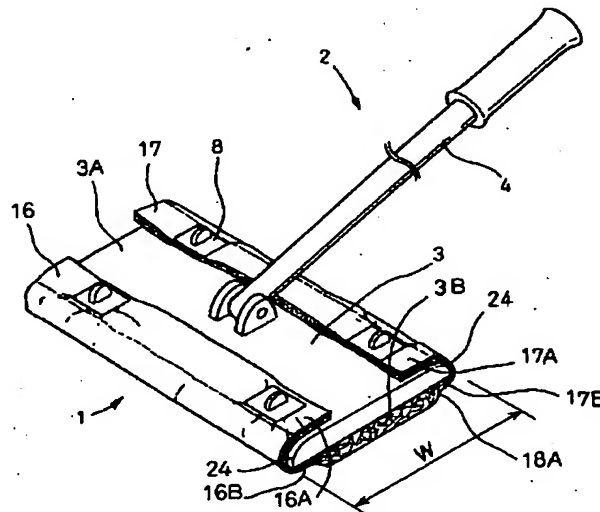
【図1】汚れ拭き取り材を取り付けた清掃具の斜視図。

【図2】汚れ拭き取り材の斜視図。

【符号の説明】

- |       |         |
|-------|---------|
| 1     | 汚れ拭き取り材 |
| 16、17 | 側縁域     |
| 18    | 中間域     |
| 21    | 第1面（底面） |
| 22    | 第2面（頂面） |

【図1】





# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : UNI CHARM CORP

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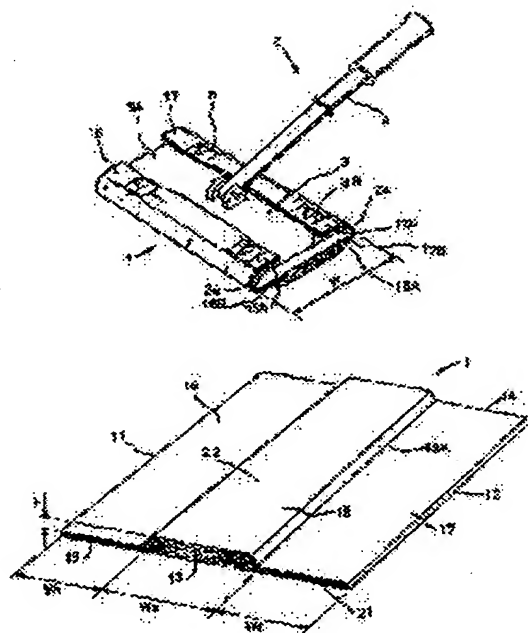
(72)Inventor : KENMOCHI YASUHIKO

## (54) DISPOSABLE STAIN WIPING MATERIAL

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To collect both large and small refuse in a disposable stain wiping material to be used by being installed on a mop type cleaner.

SOLUTION: A disposable stain wiping-off material 1 to be used by being installed on a mop type cleaner 2 has a bottom surface 21 and a top surface 22 in parallel to each other, and a plane shape is formed in a rectangular shape. The bottom surface 21 is flat, and the top surface 22 is formed so that mutually parallel peripheral edge areas 16 and 17 having a necessary width become relatively low and an intermediate area 18 interposed between the peripheral edge areas 16 and 17 becomes relatively high.



## LEGAL STATUS

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**CLAIMS**

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is formed from a flexibility ingredient and has the 1st page which is mutually concurrent, and the 2nd page. A flat-surface configuration is the dirt wiping material of rectangular throwing away substantially, and said 1st page is formed evenly substantially. Said wiping material characterized by being relatively formed highly in the middle region which is relatively low in said side edge region of necessary width of face where the 2nd page met each of the side of an parallel lot mutually, and intervenes between these side edge regions.

[Claim 2] Wiping material according to claim 1 in which said wiping material is the fiber aggregate, the fiber consistency of said side edge region is relatively high, and the fiber consistency of said middle region is formed low relatively.

[Claim 3] Wiping material according to claim 1 or 2 whose cross-section configurations of said middle region in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the side of said parallel lot are either a trapezoid and a rectangle.

[Claim 4] Wiping material according to claim 1 to 3 a contact side [ as opposed to / said wiping material uses it, attaching in a necessary instrument, and / said instrument in said 1st page ] and said whose 2nd page are dirt wiping sides.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the wiping material of throwing away for wiping off dirt, such as a floor line and a wall surface.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The cleaning implement of the shape of a mop indicated by JP, 4-114620, A has the sheet attaching substrate located at the tip in Nagara and Nagara, covers it with the sheet for dirt wiping of throwing away which was able to do the base of a substrate with the nonwoven fabric etc., and it wipes off the contaminant of a floor line with the sheet, having Nagara. The flat-surface configuration of this substrate is a rectangle, and the direction where a substrate base meets a shorter side is formed in the crown. If a floor line is strongly rubbed in a part [ crown / base ] when using a cleaning implement, the contaminant of a floor line can be scratched. Moreover, the side edge part of the base along the long side of a substrate can carry out uptake of the comparatively big contaminant between the base when estranging from a floor line being possible and estranging, and a floor line. In the cleaning implement which the whole base of a substrate sticks to a floor line as a sheet attaching substrate is the crown in this way, the uptake of the big contaminant which cannot carry out uptake becomes possible.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If the base of the sheet attaching substrate of a cleaning implement is flat, the uptake effectiveness of said well-known cleaning implement cannot be obtained. However, generally the cleaning equipment with the flat base of a substrate is used widely.

[0004] Then, if this invention is attached in a cleaning implement with the flat base of a sheet attaching substrate, it is offering the technical problem the dirt wiping material of throwing away which makes it possible to use that base in the crown condition.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said technical problem, it sets to this invention. It is formed from a flexibility ingredient and has the 1st page which is mutually concurrent, and the 2nd page. Substantially, said 1st page is evenly formed for a flat-surface configuration on the assumption that the dirt wiping material of rectangular throwing away. In said side edge region of necessary width of face where the 2nd page met each of the side of a parallel lot mutually, it is relatively low, and is making into the description to be relatively formed highly in the middle region which intervenes between these side edge regions.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] It is as follows when the detail of the dirt wiping material of throwing away concerning this invention is explained with reference to an attached drawing.

[0007] The cleaning implement 2 which attached the disposable dirt wiping material 1 is shown to drawing 1 by the perspective view. The cleaning implement 2 has a substrate 3 and a shank 4, the side edge regions 16 and 17 are turned up by top-face 3A of a substrate 3, and the wiping material 1 which contacted base 3B of a substrate 3 is being fixed with a clip 8. The cleaning implement 2 of this condition has a shank 4, and by the wiping material 1, as it wipes a floor line

lightly, it is used for it.

[0008] The wiping material 1 shown in drawing 2 with the perspective view makes the upper and lower sides reverse, and extends it of drawing 1. The wiping material 1 has 2 sets of parallel sides 11, 12, and 13, and 14 mutually, and a flat-surface configuration is the rectangular thing which makes a rectangle or a square, and it has the base 21 which contacts base 3B of a substrate 3, and the top face 22 located in a floor line side. The thing of a rectangle with the sides 11 and 12 longer than the sides 13 and 14 is shown by the example of illustration. The thickness of the side edge regions 16 and 17 which have the width of face W1 and W2 which meets the sides 11 and 12 is relatively thin, and the thickness of the edges-on-both-sides region 16 and the central region 18 which has width-of-face W3 which intervenes among 17 and is prolonged between the right-and-left edge 13 and 14 is formed thickly relatively, and it is in the condition that the top face 22 upheaved in the central region 18. As for the base 21 of the wiping material 1, the whole is formed evenly. So, a top face 22 has the relatively low periphery regions 16 and 17, and the central region 18 is in a high condition relatively.

[0009] the condition of having attached this wiping material 1 in the substrate 3 like drawing 1 — setting — the side edge regions 16 and 17 — it has the parts 16A and 17A which lie one upon another to top-face 3A of a substrate 3, and the parts 16B and 17B which contact base 3B near the side edge 24 of a substrate 3, respectively. In like each part, Parts 16A and 17A are formed so that a clip 8 may be reached. As for each of Parts 16B and 17B, it is desirable to be formed so that  $1/10 - 3/10$  of width of face W can be occupied, and to be formed so that width-of-face W3 of the central region 18 may occupy residual width of face. [ of a substrate 3 ] If the cleaning implement 2 is a thing for home use, as for width-of-face W3 of the central region 18, it is desirable that it is 80–40mm, and, as for height H from the side edge regions 16 and 17, it is more desirable that it is 3–20mm and is 5–10mm.

[0010] This wiping material 1 heats and pressurizes partially a thermoplastic synthetic-fiber nonwoven fabric with a thickness of about 3–25mm, carries out an allocated type, and should just form the side edge regions 16 and 17. Thus, it is higher-density than the central region 18, and fiber cannot get loose easily, and the side edge regions 16 and 17 obtained prevent mold collapse of the wiping material 1, and enable positive immobilization with a clip 8. If a bicomponent fiber uses the nonwoven fabric in the condition of having carried out crimp, the central region 18 will serve as a part which is rich in resiliency with bulky. Necessary oils can be infiltrated into the side edge regions 16 and 17 or the central region 18, and uptake of a contaminant can be made easy.

[0011] When wiping a floor line with the cleaning implement 2 of drawing 1 which used this wiping material 1, a floor line is contacted in the top face 22 of the central region 18, and uptake of the fine dust which may invade between that top face 22 and floor line is carried out in the central region 18. The comparatively big contaminant which cannot trespass upon the bottom of the central region 18 can be surrounded so that it may not dissipate in these parts 16B and 17B and lateral portion 18A except that it is made to adhere to lateral portion 18A of Parts 16B and 17B or the central region 18, since it gathers in the bottom of the parts 16B and 17B of the wiping material 1, and it can be gathered up in one place of a floor line. When it has hardness with the moderate central region 18, the contaminant of a floor line can be scratched in this region 18. In order to heighten the scraping effectiveness, the end-face configuration of the central region 18 may be made into a rectangle or a trapezoid.

[0012] The wiping material 1 may join the fiber aggregates which should be made the central region 18, such as a nonwoven fabric and felt, with proper means, such as adhesion, joining, and a suture, to one side of a sheet material which has necessary properties other than the example of illustration, such as plastic film and a nonwoven fabric.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] Mutually [ the wiping material concerning this invention has a flat base and ], an parallel edges-on-both-sides region is relatively thin, and since the middle region which intervenes between edges-on-both-sides regions is relatively thick, if this wiping material is used, a base can change a cleaning implement with the flat base of the substrate for attaching it into a crown thing.



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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The perspective view of a cleaning implement which attached dirt wiping material.

[Drawing 2] The perspective view of dirt wiping material.

[Description of Notations]

1 Dirt Wiping Material

16 17 Side edge region

18 Middle Region

21 1st Page (Base)

22 2nd Page (Top Face)

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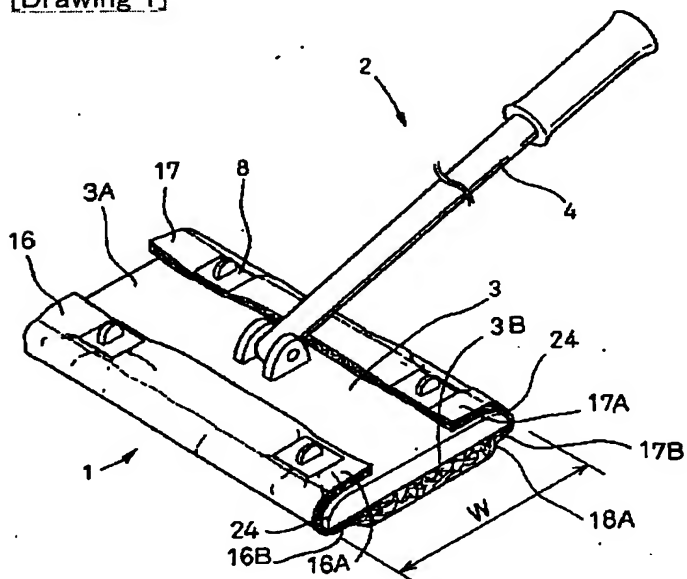
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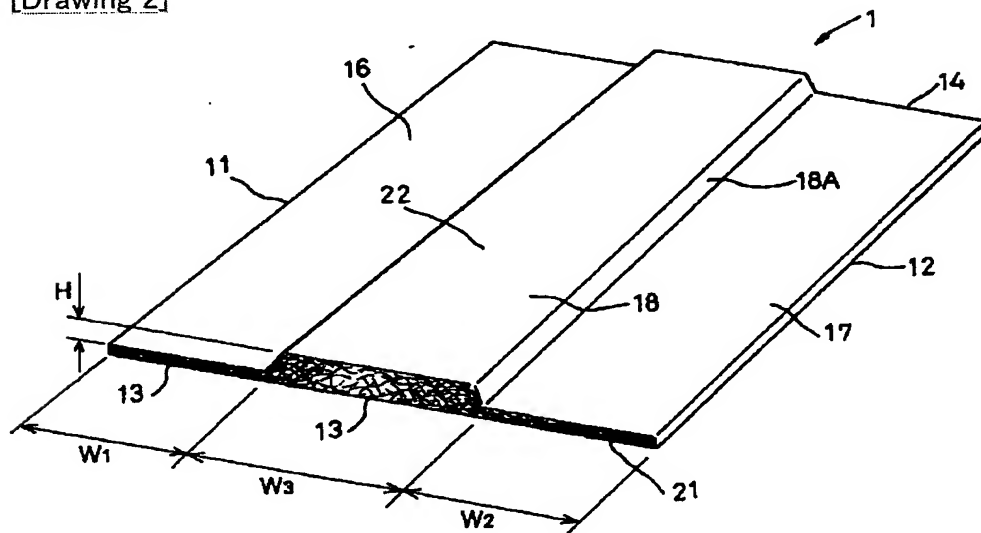
**DRAWINGS**

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[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



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